

MORGULIS, N.D.; KORCHEVOY, Yu.P.

Mobility and scattering cross section of cesium ions in a
weakly ionized cesium plasma. Zhur. tekhn. fiz. 33 no.9:1146-
1148 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Kievskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

ACCESSION NR: AP4043677

S/0107/64/009/008/1433/1439

AUTHOR: Morgulis, N. D.; Levitskiy, S. M.; Pantchevskiy, V. A.

TITLE: Determination of parameters of gas-discharge cesium plasma by the superhigh-frequency method

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 9, no. 8, 1964, 1433-1439

TOPIC TAGS: plasma, plasma gas collision, plasma measurement, cesium plasma, gas discharge plasma

ABSTRACT: An experimental investigation of the electron-collision frequency and rate of decay of a weak ionized cesium plasma by the SHF-resonator method at 3-cm wavelength is reported. Charge concentrations within 10^{11} – 10^{16} cm⁻³ and cesium vapor pressures within 0.01–0.2 torr were used. By measuring the Q-factor of a cesium-plasma-filled resonator at various pressures, the collision frequency at 1 torr was found to be 3×10^6 per sec and the effective cross-section

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ACCESSION NR: AP4043677

of the scattering of electrons by plasma atoms, $0.4 \times 10^{-16} \text{ cm}^2$. Also, the coefficient of bipolar diffusion ($10-20 \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec}$) was determined. This data is compared with results published by other researchers and discussed. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 5 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: (Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Kiev State University)

SUBMITTED: 15Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 008

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4035708
S/0057/64/634/005/0940/0948

AUTHOR: Morgulis, M. D.; Karchavoy, Yu. P.

TITLE: Some properties of a weakly ionized thermal cesium plasma

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 34, no. 4, 1964, 940-948

TOPIC TAGS: cesium plasma diode, cesium diode, plasma diode, thermionic diode, thermionics

ABSTRACT: A cesium plasma produced by an incandescent filament in a cesium-vapor-filled cylindrical diode has been investigated on the assumption that the obtained data is applicable to the behavior of a diode in which the thermal electrons and thermal ions are simultaneously emitted from a hot cathode. The radius of the tungsten filament was 0.15 mm and the total length of the cylinder was 70 mm of which only the central sector of 10 mm was used as the working collector. The measurements of the radial distribution of the potential and of the concentration and temperature of electrons were made at cesium-vapor pressures of 0.01 and 0.1 mm Hg within the

ACCESSION NR: AP4015708

range of temperatures of 1440—1880 K. It has been established that when the diode works at the emf regime a bipolar diffusion of charges from the filament to the anode can take place. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 5 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 25Apr63

SUB CODE: EC

DATE ACQ: 20May64

NO REF SOV: 009

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

ENT(1)/EFF(8)-2/ENG(8)/EPA(8)-2

PI-6/PO-4/PAL-10/PI-4 139(c) 11/AT
UR/COES/65/018/005/0447/0451
533.9

AP5014532

Moskva, N. D., Korshak, V. Yu.

Investigation of the properties of a thermoelectron diode located in an independently produced discharge plasma

Atomnaya energiya, v. 18, no. 5, 1965, 447-451

Thermoelectron, energy converter, arc discharge, plasma, hot electron, energy converter

Three series of experiments is utilized independently produced discharge for the operation of thermionic energy converters are discussed, and data are given to show that the potential barrier leads to a significant increase of the emf and of the output voltage. In the first series of experiments, the converters were placed in an arc-discharge cesium plasma, and the value of the emf and of the output voltage was about 7 v at the electron temperature of 8000 K. In order to increase still more electron temperatures, in the second series of experiments the converter was placed in a container filled with cesium plasma independently produced by arc discharge. At an electron temperature of 10,000 K, the values of the emf and of the output voltage were about 14 v and 5 v, respectively. These figures increased

ACQUISITION NR: AF5014532

[illegible]

7. IN: none

LIMITED: 21 May 64
 BO REEF BOY: 005
 DATE: 2/5

ENCL: 00
OTHER: 003

SUB CODE: EC ME
ATT PRESS: 4044

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001
 ACCREDITED FOR: EWT(1)/EST(1)/EPP(1)-2/ETG(1)/EPA(1)-2/ETP(1)/EWP(1) Pa-5/Pe-1
 AP-5012439 JEP(C) JD/HR/JG/AT
 UR/0051/65/018/00 /0931/0933
 333 9

Margulis, S. D., Babich, I. L., Tyadyun, Yu. A., Kovalenko, V. A.

Determination of the electron temperature of a cesium plasma in a thermoelectric diode by spectral methods

Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 18, no. 5, 1965, 931-933

TOPIC TERMS: cesium plasma, electron temperature, spectroscopy, thermal energy conversion, thermoelectric diode, discharge mode, arc mode

ABSTRACT: Spectrometric methods were used because of the difficulties of using the probe method for measuring the electron temperature in a diode with an electrode separation of only a few millimeters. The emission spectrum of the plasma was measured in the 4000-6000 Å range with a monochromator. The radiation spectrum was registered with photomultiplier and photoelectric registration, and later the diode in the 4200-6300 Å range. The diode contained a ThO₂ cathode heated to about 2000K and an anode. The interelectrode distance was about 1.5 v. The contact potential difference was about 1.5 v. The cesium vapor pressure was about 10 mm Hg.

L 52708-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5012639

measurements, which led to values corresponding to electron temperatures $T_e = 2500K$, indicated a linear n_e/i dependence. The experiments made with the spectrometer showed that at $i_0 = 10 \text{ amp/cm}^2$ the characteristics are similar to those of a normal charge spectrum in certain cases. The results of the principal series and the secondary series were nearly equal. The data at $i_0 = 10 \text{ amp/cm}^2$ and $i_0 = 100 \text{ amp/cm}^2$ are shown in the figure. The thermal charge spectrum is shown in the figure. It is emphasized that the Maxwellian velocity distribution of the electrons and the observed uniformity of the temperatures of slow and fast electrons may help to explain the nature of phenomena in AlGaAs not only in a homostructure, but also in the case of heterostructure experiments. "The author thanks J. J. Knapik for making available to him the DFB-4 spectrometer." Orig. art. has 2 figures [2L]

ABSTRACT: none

DATE: 28Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AP, EC

REF NO: 005

OTHER: 006

ATD PAGES: 012

1. 255-0-66 EWT(1)/ENT(2)/ETC(1)/EWG(2)/EWP(1)/EWP(1)/EWP(k)/T/EP(1)-2
 ACC NR: AP6011403 SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/68/036/003/0342/0518
 AUTHOR: Morgulis, N.D.; Polushkin, I.N.
 ORG: Kiev State University (Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)
 TITLE: Charge recombination during decay of a plasma in helium or argon at high pressure with an admixture of cesium vapor
 SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 38, no.3, 1968, 542-548
 TOPIC TAGS: ion recombination, recombination coefficient, plasma decay, helium, argon, cesium, gas discharge plasma, high pressure
 ABSTRACT: As the first stage of an investigation of discharge plasmas in inert gases containing small admixtures of alkali metal vapors, the authors have investigated decay of helium and argon plasmas containing cesium. The plasmas were produced in 1 cm diameter, 20 cm long sealed glass tubes containing helium or argon at 100-150 mm Hg by discharge of a 5 kv, 10 μ F capacitor. The discharge tube was short circuited with a thyatron some 40-100 microsec after initiation of the discharge, when the current density was 3-20 A/cm², and probe measurements were started after a further 40-80 μ sec delay. The partial pressure of cesium in the discharge tube was varied from 10⁻⁸ to 0.1 mm Hg by adjusting the temperature of a side tube containing metallic cesium. Spectra of continuous arc discharges were observed and electron temperatures were derived from line intensity ratios. When the cesium pressure was high
 Cont 1/3

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ACC NR: AP6011403

(e.g. 0.02 mm Hg), only cesium lines were observed, suggesting that the plasma consisted entirely of ionized cesium in a neutral inert gas. At very low cesium concentrations the inert gas spectrum was prominent. An electron temperature of 3000 °K was obtained in a 5 A/cm² arc in helium at 110 mm Hg containing cesium at 0.02 mm Hg. This temperature is in agreement with electron temperatures found in pure cesium discharge plasmas under similar conditions by N. Morgulis et al. (Opt. i spektr., 18, 931, 1965; Ukr. fiz. zhurn., 1, 59, 1956). The ion density during decay of the plasmas was determined from the positive current to cylindrical probes. The proportionality of the probe current to the two-fifths power of the probe potential was verified in preliminary experiments with steady arcs. That the plasma decay was due almost entirely to volume recombination, as was expected because of the high inert gas pressure, was shown by the fact that the reciprocal of the ion density increased linearly with time. The volume recombination coefficient was found to be close to 4×10^{-10} cm³/sec whenever the cesium pressure exceeded a critical value (about 10^{-4} mm Hg in helium and 10^{-5} mm Hg in argon). Whenever the cesium pressure was below this critical value the recombination coefficient was close to 1×10^{-9} cm³/sec in the helium mixtures and 4×10^{-7} cm³/sec in the argon mixtures. The recombination coefficient obtained at the higher cesium pressures is in good agreement with that found by F. Mohler (J. Res. Bur. Stand., 19, 447, 1937) and Yu. Aleskovskiy (ZhETF, 44, 840, 1963) for pure cesium plasmas of like ion density and electron temperature, and the recombination coefficients obtained at the lower cesium pressures are in good agreement with values for helium and argon in the monograph literature. In at least one experiment with approximately the critical concentration of cesium, the

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ACC NR: APR011403

decay curve (reciprocal ion density versus time) consisted of two straight lines with different slopes joined by a short knee. The fact that the cesium recombination coefficient is the same in the presence of a large excess of inert gas as in pure cesium vapor and remains unchanged over a wide range of ionization indicates that molecular ions do not play a significant role in cesium recombination. It is suggested that cesium recombination is effected mainly in three-body collisions between an ion and two electrons. The recombination coefficients observed for helium and argon are too large to be accounted for by analogous three-body collisions, however, and it is suggested that molecular ions participate in the inert gas recombination process. Orig. art. has 2 formulas and 7 figures.

SUB CODE: 20

SUBM DATE: 18Jan65

ORIG. REF: 004

OTH REF: 008

Card 3/3 PB

ACC NO: AP7003157

(A, N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0294/66/004/C06/0745/0752

AUTHOR: Morfulis, N. D.; Polushkin, I. N.

ORG: Kiev State University im. T. G. Shevchenko (Kievskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Investigation of a discharge plasma in helium and argon with admixture of cesium and potassium vapors

SOURCE: Teplofizika vysokikh temperatur, v. 4, no. 6, 1966, 745-752

TOPIC TAGS: plasma discharge, helium plasma, argon plasma, cesium, potassium

ABSTRACT: The article reports an experimental investigation of the physical properties of He-Cs, He-K, Ar-Cs, and Ar-K pulse discharges under admixture conditions, when their ionization is limited only by the atoms of the admixture. In these investigations, the pressure of the base inert gas (helium and argon) was constant and equal to 600 mm Hg, while the pressure of the admixtures (cesium and potassium vapors) was varied in the interval from 0.01 to 0.5 mm Hg; the density of the discharge current was in the region of $j = 4-70$ amps/cm². Such a plasma can be considered as a physical model of a mixed gas-plasma semiconductor with shock ionization and "hot" electrons. The article presents a description of the necessary conditions for obtaining a quasi-steady-state of the plasma and of the way in which it fills the discharge tube. Determinations were made of the electric field strength, the conductivity, the electron temperature, and

Card 1/2

UDC: 537.523.537.562

• ACC NR: AP7003157

the nature of the spectra of the plasmas obtained, under different experimental conditions. The article also describes several of the physical processes which take place in such a plasma. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas and 12 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 08Jul65/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 010

Card 2/2

L'VOV, D.V.; MORGULIS, P.S.; ABRAMOV, S.L.; GOL'BETS, M.H.

Remarks on the question of the practical value of A.K.D'iachkov's works.
Izv. AN SSSR Otd.tekh.nauk no.5:777-778 My '53. (MLRA 6:8)
(Bearings (Machinery)) (D'iachkov, A.K.)

59

AUTHOR: Morgulis, P.S. Cand. Tech. Sc.
TITLE: Notes on safety valve design (Zamechaniya k raschetu predokhranitel'nogo klapana)
PERIODICAL: Energo Mashinostroenie, 1957, No.1, pp. 26-27, (U.S.S.R.).
ABSTRACT: After several brief theoretical considerations a new design of safety valve is briefly described in Fig. 2, p.27. This at present is being serially produced. No difficulties were experienced during an experimental operation of this valve.

ASSOCIATION:

Card 1/2

59

TITLE: Notes on safety valve design (Zamechaniya k raschetu
predokhranitel'nogo klapana)

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

MORGULIS, P.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Form and height of lift of the closing part of safety valves;
letter to the editor. Energomashinoostroenie 4 no.3:39 Mr '58.
(Valves) (MIHA 11:5)

MORQULIS, P.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; ABRAMOV, S.A., inzh.

Using thin-walled bearings with thin-layer lining in high-capacity engines. [Trudy] MFTU no.76:72-83 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Kolomenskiy teplovostroitel'nyy zavod im. V.V. Kuybysheva.
(Bearings (Machinery)) (Gas and oil engines)

MORGULIS, P.S., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; LYNDIA, A.S., kand.pedagogicheskikh
nauk

Draft curriculum for the engineering and pedagogical faculty of
a teachers college. Uch.zap.Kol.ped.inst.Politekh.ser. 4 no.1:9-
12 '59. (MIRA 14:4)

(Teachers, Training of)
(Technical education--Curricula)

MORGULIS, P.S., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk

Development of the concept "machine." Uch.zap.Kol.ped.innt.
Politekh. ser. 4 no.1:57-60 '59. (MIRA 14'4)
(Machinery)

MORQULIS, P.S., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; ROQACHEV, I.I., dotsent, kand.
fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk

Programs of technical subjects taught in teachers colleges. Uch.
zap.Kol.ped.inst. Politekh.ser. 4 no.187-94 '59. (MIRA 1414)
(Teachers, Training of) (Technical education)

REPORT IS, P.S., Rani.techn.nau

Evaluating the degree of forcing of a diesel engine. *Excerpted from*
aeroacoustic (no. 8:43) of '60. *(MIRA 1:43)*
(Diesel engines--Testing)

S/262/62/000/011/021/030
1007/1252

AUTHOR: Morgulis, P. S.

TITLE: Choice of air supply system and supercharging unit characteristics for the Д-45 (D-45) locomotive diesel

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, otdef'nyy vypusk 42. Silovyye ustanivko, no. 11, 1962, 6', abstract 42.11.387. (In collection: Gazoturbin nadduv dvigateley vnutr sgoraniya, M., Mashgiz, 1961, 13-23)

TEXT A special exhaust manifold has been designed in which the kinetic energy of the exhaust gases and the free-discharge period are utilised for expelling residual gases and scavenging air from adjacent cylinders. As a result, the efficiency of a turbo-piston engine increased from 0.34 to 0.36. Further increase in the effectiveness of the air supply system may be obtained by recourse to a near-isothermal compression process in the supercharging unit. There are 7 figures and 8 references.

[Abstracter's note. Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

S/262/62/000,009/011,017
1007/1207

AUTHORS: Ivanov, G. I., Morgu's, P. S. and Romanenko, N. T.

TITLE: Computation charts for diesel-engine turbocharging units

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk. 42. Silovyye ustanovki, no. 9, 1962, 54, abstract 42.9.299. In collection "Gazoturbin nadduv dvigateley vnutr. sgoraniya", M., Mashgiz, 1961, 149-160

TEXT: A set of charts is presented for calculating the following parameters: sizes and rotational speed of the impeller of radial-flow superchargers; mean diameter and length of blades of the central turbinestage; and conditions for joint operation of engine and turbine. The method may be applied both to a self-contained unit and to a diesel-powered set. The various stages in the use of the computation method are dealt with and methods of plotting and practical application of the charts are described. There are 4 references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

MORGULIS, P.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Letter to the editor. *Energomashinstroenie* 7 no.9:47-48
8 '61. (MIRA 14 9)
(Diesel engines—Design and construction)

AGRACHEV, G.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; MORGULIS, P.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Approximate determination of the time required to put a marine
diesel into reverse. Sudostroenie 27 no.9:30-36 S '61.
(MIRA 14:11)

(Marine diesel engines)

S/145/62/000/001/003/010
D262/D308

AUTHOR: Morgulis, P.S., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Docent

TITLE: Air supply for diesel locomotive turbo-piston engines

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Mashino-
stroyeniye, no. 1, 1962, 48 - 56

TEXT: A study of the constructional and thermodynamic problems of air supply. The question of applying the expression p_{ecm}/τ to estimate the boosting of diesel and turbo-piston engines, as proposed by P.S. Morgulis (Energomashinostroyeniye, 1960; no. 8) is discussed and it is stated that the problem of air supply and especially in the first place, the problem of high density of air charge are the most important. The results of investigations connected with the methods of cooling the supercharging air, and in particular with water spraying, conducted by the author, are mentioned. Four new schemes for air supply and gas distribution, not yet tested, are presented and analyzed. The main feature of scheme 1 is the changing of

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S/145/62/000/001/003/010
D262/D308

Air supply for diesel locomotive ...

compression ratio, of scheme 2 - the change of cycle (from four-stroke at start and low load to two-stroke at full load) and schemes 3 and 4 employ a new system of air supply with a small additional engine-driven compressor. The results of tests with the gas turbine supercharging for the two-stroke engines $\approx 23/30$ (D23/30) conducted by the Kolomna plant are discussed and it is stated that new methods of controlled supercharging are being investigated. There are 5 figures and 1 table. The English-language reference reads as follows: Water spray for charge-cooling, Gas and Oil Power, 1961, no. 674.

ASSOCIATION: Kolomenskiy teplovozostroitel'nyy zavod i KPI (Kolomna Diesel Locomotive Plant and KPI)

Card 2/2

MORGULIS, P.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; TSUKANOV, Ye.V.

Centennial of the work of the V.V. Kuibyshev Factory in Kolomensk.
Energomashinostroenie 9 no.11:46 N '63. (MIRA 17:2)

TSUKANOV, Ye.V., inzh.; FORGULIS, P.S., kand. tekhn. nauk

Hundred years in the service of technical development.
Vest. Mashinost. 43 no.12:79-80 D '63. (MIRA 17:8)

MORGULIS, P.S.; PERFILOV, V.G.; KRUGLOV, M.G., doktor tekhn.
Muk, prof., red.

[Turbochargers for diesel locomotive engines] Turbo-
kompressory teplovozykh dvigatelsi. Moskva, Mashino-
stroenie, 1965. 146 p. (MIRA 18:7)

I. 44912-55

ENT(a)/ENT(a)/ENT(a)/ENT(a)/ENT(a)/ENT(a)/ENT(a)/ENT(a)
EPA - - - - - PC - - - - - SP - - - - -

SESSION NR: AT5012963

PR 0000 000000 00 00 00 0001

AUTHOR: MoTullu, P. B. (Candidate of technical sciences)

TITLE: Some approaches to the improved design of turbocharged engines

30
4-1

ORIGIN: Kolomenskiy teplovostoistavlyay zavod. Turbopordnyevye dizel'ny
turbine-piston engines. Aviatsiya Moscow. 1986. No. 10. P. 42-46.

TOPIC TAGS: two cycle engine, turbocharged diesel, dual stage supercharging, centrifugal bladed compressor, turbine driven compressor, crankshaft driven blow-off, supercharging air bypass, multistage channel regulation

ABSTRACT: The author discusses, in considerable detail, possible design modifications for two-cycle turbocharged engines, intended to enlarge the operating range of the engine, improve its pickup characteristics and raise the adaptability factor. Calculations and model tests with the 12DN 23/10 engine demonstrated the advantages of a dual stage supercharging system, stage one consisting of a centrifugal bladed compressor with a gas turbine driven independent of the crankshaft, and stage two consisting of a crankshaft driven centrifugal compressor. The second stage is a crankshaft driven volumetric compressor of BMTS type (blow-off installed behind the cooler) with a supercharging air bypass. One of the systems regulates the fuel

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ACCESSION PR: AT5012963

... as the sole factor governing the possible expansion of the engine's operating range
... known limits. Other tests served to verify the efficiency of systems employing
... regulation of fuel consumption in the ... system ... in relation
... factors ...

ASSOCIATION: None

ADMITTED: 06Jan65

ENCL. 00

SUB CODE PR

REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

2/2

L 8159-56 EPF(m)-2/T-2/ETC(m)/RWP(f) WA

ACC NR: AP5025065

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/016/0116/0116

AUTHORS: Morgulis, P. S.; Vasil'chenko, P. A.; Shifriu, M. G.; Repin, M. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of increasing pick-up (acceleration) of diesel generators with gas turbine superchargers. Class 46, No. 174039

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 16, 1965, 116

TOPIC TAGS: engine governor, supercharger, gas turbine, diesel engine

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for improving the pick-up of diesel generators with gas turbine superchargers by controlling the supply of exhaust gases to the turbine. To permit load variations without change in engine speed, the step-wise changes of turbine partiality (partial admission) are accomplished by supplying exhaust gases from one or several collectors to the turbine. The control is provided by a gas distributing valve which is activated according to engine load.

SUB CODE: PR/ SUBM DATE: 01Jun64

JW

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.436

L 02432-67 EWT(d)/EWT(u)/T-/EWT(f) W

ACC NR AP6030624

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/016,0120/0120

INVENTOR: Khutsiyev, A. I.; Morgulis, P. S.; Kaplan, V. I.

50
B

ORG: none

TITLE: A method of starting a gas-turbine supercharged four-cycle diesel engine. Class 46, No. 185149. (Announced by the Kolonna Diesel Locomotive-Building Plant im. V. V. Kuybyshev [Kolomenskiy teplovozostroitel'nyy zavod])

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyy obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 16, 1966, 120

TOPIC TAGS: diesel engine, supercharged engine, turbosupercharged engine, engine starter system, GAS TURBINE ENGINE.

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a method for starting a gas-turbine-supercharged diesel engine, in which the intake valve is activated by an auxiliary set of distributive cam plates. To improve the starting characteristics of the engine, the intake valve during the starting period is closed at each cycle when the piston is at BDC; when, however, rated engine output is achieved, the intake valve is closed when the crankshaft turns from BDC to angle of about 50°. [SA]

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 28Dec63/

Card

1/1

UDC: 621.436.12. .052-57

SHAMOV, A.N.; BODAZHKOV, V.A.; ZHIZHMOR, Ya.I., inzh., retsenzent;
MORGUN, V.V., inzh., red.; MIKHEYEVA, R.N., red.izd-va;
PETERSON, M.M., tekhn. red.

[Design and operation of high-frequency plants] Proektirova-
nie i ekspluatatsiia vysokochastotnykh ustanovok. Moskva,
Mashgiz, 1963. 218 p. (MIRA 17:1)

GLAZKOV, A. N.; MORCHILLI, Ya.I.

Electric Power

Planning the power economy of petroleum refineries. Energ. biul., No. 6, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress October 1952 UNCLASSIFIED

L 37933-66

ACC NR: AP6021822

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/012/0114/0114

INVENTOR: Morgulis, Yu. R.; Drizo, V. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Expansion coupling. Class 47, No. 182972 [announced by the
Special Design Bureau No. 3 (Spetsial'noye konstruktivnoye byuro No. 3)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztzy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 12,
1966, 114

TOPIC TAGS: coupling, expansion coupling

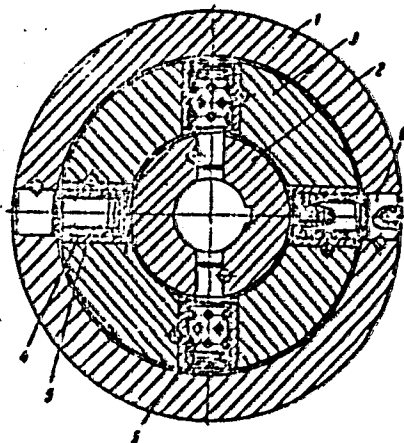
ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for an expansion coupling consisting of 2 half-couplings connected by a spacer and a retainer with balls (see Fig. 1). To assure simultaneous compensation for the angular and radial misalignment of the shafts during their rotation and stopping, and also to transmit axial force between the shafts, each half-coupling is connected to the spacer by movable universal joints consisting of a bushing with a retainer placed in

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.825.8:621.828.2

L 37936-66

ACC NR: AP6021822



the spacer and with springs at the butt end and pin-fastened to the half-couplings and connected with the bushing through the retainer. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [WH]

Fig. 1. Expansion coupling

1 and 2 - Half-couplings;
3 - spacer; 4 - bushing;
5 - retainer; 6 - spring
pin.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 18Feb65/ ATD PRESS: 5048
Card 2/2 mcl P

Horowitz, Y. B.
KOVALEVSKIY, Ye. S.; MORGULIS, Yu. B.; ERDELI, V. K.; SHATILOV, A. I., inzhener,
retsensent; ~~MYSIKOV, A. V.~~, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor;
MATVEYEVA, Ye. N., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Small and medium power diesels] Dizel'nye ustanovki maloi isrednei
mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1957. 414 p. (MLHA 10:4)
(Diesel engines)

26(4)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3046

Morgulis, Yu.B., Candidate of Technical Sciences

Dvigateli vnutrennego sgoraniya; teoriya, konstruktsiya i raschet
(Internal Combustion Engines; Theory, Design, and Construction)
Moscow, Mashgiz, 1959. 341 p. Errata slip inserted. 25,000
copies printed.

Reviewers: M.L. Livshits, Engineer, and N.N. Ivanchenko, Candidate
of Technical Sciences, Curriculum Committee, Moscow Tekhnikum
of Marine Mechanics; Ed.: A.A. Bajentsyan, Engineer; Managing
Ed. for Literature on General Technical and Transport Machine
Building: V.I. Kubarev, Engineer; Tech. Ed.: A.F. Uvarova.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for students of machine-building
tekhnikums specializing in the study of internal combustion
engines.

COVERAGE: The book deals with the design and construction of
internal combustion piston engines, chiefly diesels, produced in
Soviet machine-building plants. Principles of thermodynamic

Card ~~1/12~~

VAKHTEL', V.Yu.; MOROULIS, Yu.B.; BELYUK, B.K.

Investigating the structural rigidity of principal diesel engine parts. Trakt. i sel'khoz mash. 30 no.11:5-8 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Diesel engines)

MORGULIS, Yu.B., kand.tekhn.nauk; POVETKIN, G.M., inzh.

Increasing the capacity of diesel engines by turbocharging. Trakt. i
sel'khoz mash. 31 no.3:17-22 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy avtotraktornyy institut.
(Diesel engines)

ZHEVAGO, K.A. Prínimal uchastiye MORGULIS, Yu.B.; BULATOV, S.I., red.
izd-va; EL'KIND, V.D., tekhn. red.; UVAROVA, A.F., tekhn. red.

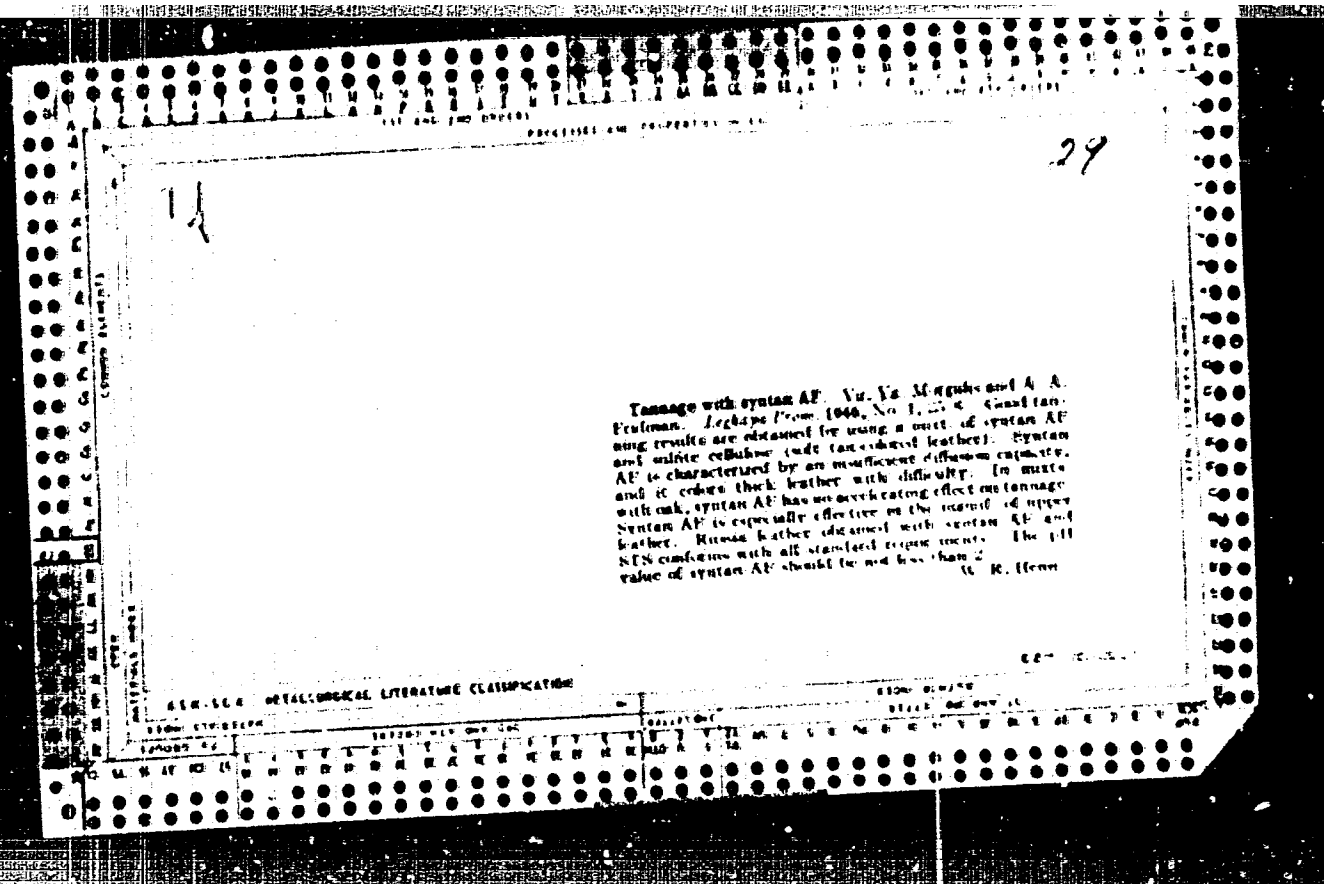
[High-speed diesel engines; design, assembly and operation]By-
strokhnnye dizeli; ustroistvo, montazh i ekspluatatsiia. Mo-
skva, Mashgiz, 1962. 399 p. (MIRA 16:1)
(Diesel engines)

MORGULIS, Yu.B.; NISNEVICH, A.I.

All-Union Industry-Wide Conference of Tractor Builders. Trakt. i
sel'khoz mash. no.1:48, 3 of cover Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy traktorny
institut.



HOZHITS, Yu. Yu.

Cand. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "Technological Properties of Synthetic Tanning Agent AF." Moscow Technological Inst of Light Industry imeni L. M. Kaganovich, 15 May 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, May, 1947 (Project #17836)

MORGULIS, Yu. Ya., glavnyy inzhener; FRIDMAN, B. I., nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo
otdela.

Utilizing internal potentialities at the Thälman leather factory.
Leg.prom. 14 no.11:10-13 N '54. (MLRA 7:12)
(Leather industry).

MCRGULIS, Yu.Ya., inshener.

Quantitative characteristic of the density of the grain. Leg.prom.14
no.2:25-27 F '54. (MIRA 7:5)
(Leather--Standar's)

MORGULIS, Yu.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Stretching of chrome leather. Leg.prom [16] no.11:32-33 № '56.
(MLRA 10:1)

1. Glavnyy inzhener zavoda imeni Tel'mana.
(Leather industry)

MORGULIS, Z.M. (Kiyev)

There are no borders to friendship. Med. sestra 22, no. 4. 64:4p'63.
(MIRA 16:4)

(MEDICAL PERSONNEL)

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27

Addition of petroleum soap to hard water for better
wetting of dispersed dust. V. I. Neilin and A. P. Morgun.
Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1951, No. 1, 86 & - The dust of drills is ad-
hered to the walls of the drill by means of water to which petroleum soap is added
as wetting agent. For greater effectiveness, hard water
must be softened. On softening with lime-soda, a gel-
atinous mass of alk. earth soap formed in the water and
clogged the lines and drill passages. Softening the water
by passing it through a base-exchange material removed this
difficulty. 86 (French)

MORGUN, A. P.

2895. ADDITION OF "PETROLEUM SOAP" ($C_{18}H_{37}COONa$) TO HARD WATER TO IMPROVE WETTING OF DISPERSED DUST. Kodin, V. V. and Morgun, A. P. (Gor'yi Zh. (Min. J.), Jan. 1961, 54-55).

This substance was tested as a wetting agent in the Krivoi Rog iron mines, where the rock contains quartz and the water is hard. 0.10 to 0.15% was added to water forced down drill holes. Dust produced was 1.9 times less in weight than with untreated water. The water had to be softened by the base exchange process, since water softened with lime and soda forms a sticky emulsion with petroleum soap. Petroleum soap is plentiful but its unpleasant smell should be neutralized with aromatic compounds. (L).

immediate source clipping

MORQUN, A.

Inertia starting mechanism for separator brush rolls. Muk.-elev.
prom.22 no.10:20-21 0 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Gor'kovskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod imeni Vorob'yeva.
(Grain--Cleaning)

MORGUN, A., inzhener.

Improved mechanism for separator brush rolls. Muk.elev.prom. 23
no.9:10-12 S '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Gor'kovskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod im. Vorob'yeva.
(Separators (Machinery))

SAVVIN, A.; MORGUN, A.

Operation and improvement of mobile ZK-40 grain cleaning installations. Mak.-elev.prom. 24 no.3:6-9 Nr '58.
(MIRA 12:9)

1. Glavny inzh. Gor'kovskogo mashinostroitel'nogo zavoda im. Vorob'yeva (for Savvin). 2. Nachal'nik eksperimental'nogo byuro Gor'kovskogo mashinostroitel'nogo zavoda im. Vorob'yeva (for Morgun).
(Grain--Cleaning)

DEMIDOV, A., insh.; DEMIN, G., insh.; LUTKIN, N., insh.; MORGUN, A., insh.

Adjustment and regulation of the ZA-40 grain cleaning machine.
Muk-elev. prom. 24 no.6:17-19 Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut serma i produktov
yego pererabotki (for Demidov, Demin, Lutkin). 2. Gor'kovskiy
mashinostroitel'nyy zavod (for Morgun).
(Grain--Cleaning)

MORGUN, A., inzh.; DEMIDOV, A., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Eccentric vibrators for machines with reciprocating vibrations
of screen bodies. Muk.-elev. press. 24 no. 12:12-15 D '58.
(MIHA 12:1)

1. Ger'kovskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod imeni Verkh'yava (for
Morgun). 2. Yessoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zerna
i produktov ego pererabotki (for Demidov).
(Grain-handling machinery) (Vibrators)

MORGUN, A., inzh.; SHCHERBAKOV, V., inzh.; ZUBKOV, V., inzh.; SNEKALIN, V.,
inzh.

Rubber cleaner for separator sieves. Muk.-elev.prom. 25 no.7:
16-17 JI '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Gor'kovskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod im. Vorob'yeva (for
Morgun, Shcherbakov). 2. Gor'kovskiy uel'nichnyy kombinat No.1
(for Zubkov, Sneknlin).
(Sieves)

MORRUM, G.O.; LIPKINA, A.V.

Reduction of 5-nitroacenaphthene to 5-aminoacenaphthene in an
water-alcohol medium by hydrochloric acid and zinc. Nauk.zap.
L'viv.un. 21:128-129 '52. (MLA 10:7)
(Acenaphthene) (Hydrochloric acid) (Zinc)

ZAMLYANSKIY, N.I.; MOROUH, G.Ye.

Use of acenaphthene in the preparation of azo dyes. Part 1.
Nauk. zap. L'viv. un. 13:113-116 '49. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Kafedra organicheskoy khimii L'vovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta
imeni I. Franko.

(Acenaphthene) (Azo dyes)

MORGUN, G. Ye.

Condensation of ethylene oxide and ammonia on mixed chromium-aluminum catalyst. *U.S. Pat. 2,811,000* and *G. E. Morgun (Lvov State Univ.)*. *Zhur. Prikl. Khim.* 25, 335-7 (1952).—Mixts. of ethylene oxide (I) and NH_3 in the approx. molar proportions of 2:1, 3:1, and 5:1, were passed, at 400 and 450°, over $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ catalysts mixed in the wt. ratios 1:5, 1:1, and 1:10. Examples of data are: At 400°, 35.1 g. I, 4.15 g. NH_3 , $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3:\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ (1:5); rate of feed of I 0.13 g./min.; yield (relative to I) oil 29.3%, aq. layer 23.9%, crystals 5.98%; fractionation of condensate, b. 70-90° (30.6%), 90-106° (7.4), 106-40° (18.0), 140-210° (24.5). At 450°, 34.0 g., 4.3 g., 1:1; 0.13; 30.9, 24.4, 7.1; fractionation, b. 60-90° (28.0%), 90-106° (9.8), 106-40° (16.8), 140-210° (23.2). At 460°, 35.2 g., 2.9 g., 1:1; 0.23; 24.7, 20.5, 5.1; fractionation, b. 60-90° (29.2%), 90-106° (9.4), 106-40° (15.3), 140-210° (21.2). Analyses show that on a 1:5 catalyst, the products are pyrrole and pyridine derivs., with some EtOH. On 1:1 catalyst, pyridine disappears, and only 5-membered rings are found in the product, in smaller amts. than on 1:5 catalyst. On the 1:10 catalyst, the amt. of pyridine derivs. is increased, and pyrrole derivs. decreased. The most favorable catalyst compn. for the production of 5-membered ring compds. is 1:5.

N. Thon

Chem⁹
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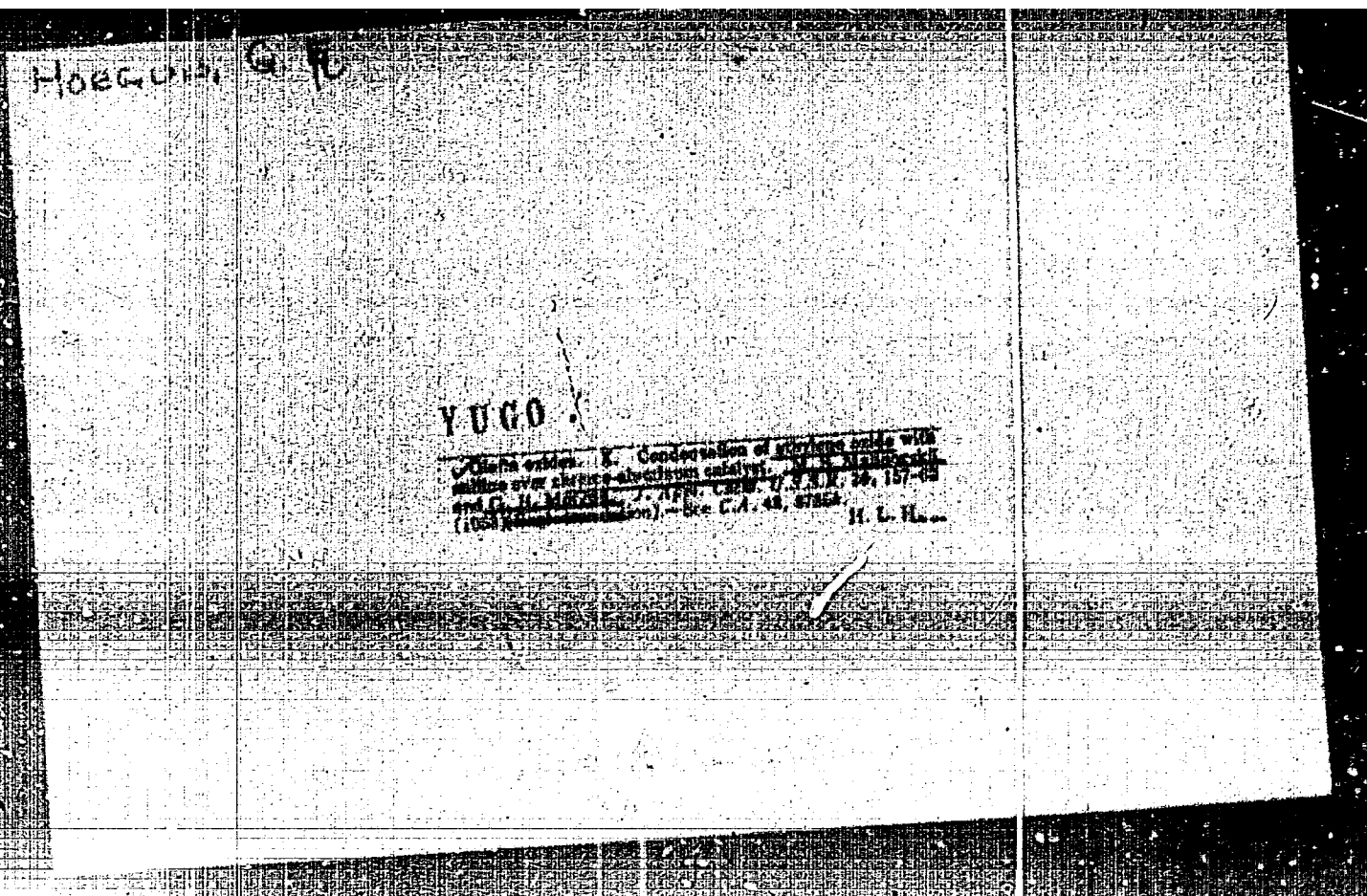
A. V. 48
10/1954
rue Chemistry

25-54

1208 R.D.N., 8.8c

USSR.

Alkyl oxides. VI. Condensation of alcohols with amine as a mixed chromium-aluminum catalyst. M. S. Makovskii and O. S. Merzhan (Inst. Chem. U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, translation); Zhur. Prikl. Khim. 23, 333-7; cf. C.A. 48, 25600, 30001. —Compts. of the pyridine and pyridine series, together with EtOH, were obtained if a Cr-Al oxide catalyst was used. If the 2 oxides were present in equal proportions, only 5-membered heterocyclic compts. and no pyridine was found. Oxide mixts. with a ratio of 1:10 Cr-Al increased the quantity of pyridine bases and reduced the pyrrole compts. The most favorable ratio for 5-membered heterocyclic compts. is 1 Cr oxide: 5 Al oxide. F. Schenberger



Metaxynthes. X. Condensation of allylthio amide with
 allylthio amide over chromic acid catalyst. M. S. (1961)
 and Q. B. (1961). *Indian J. Chem.* 29, 185-190
 (1961). Passage of allylthio amide
 (1961) over a catalyst of
 ratio and PbO_2 in ratio 1:1 to 1:3 over a catalyst of
 ratio $\text{As}_2\text{O}_3/\text{CrO}_3$ at 475° and 450° gave a wide-boiling
 mixture, the which on fractionation yielded quinaldine, quina-
 line, 3- and 6-methylquinaldine, 2-phenylquinaldine, and Ph-
 line. Only traces of indole were formed.
 Thus, CrO_3 favors the formation of the quinaldine ring
 structure. The best yields of the oil fraction of the cata-
 lysis (68-70%) are obtained at 1:6 or 1:10 $\text{CrO}_3/\text{Allyl}$
 ratio and 400° or 420° temp.
 Chemotherapeutic derivatives of the allylthio amide. V.
 1-allyl-9-aminocarboline. Sarjit Singh and Mohan Singh
 (Council Sci. Ind. Research, Punjab). *J. Sci. Ind. Re-*
 search (Lach) 16B, 245-246 (1961); *C.A.* 46, 5852g
 48; 4841g. Condensation of 3-allyl- $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ with PbO_2
 gave 5-allyl- $\text{Pb}(\text{OH})\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ (I), m. 225-230° (from HCl).
 I and POCl_3 gave 70% of 1-allyl-9-aminocarboline (II).
 II (0.5 g.) in 50 cc. eth. alc. was added 5 g. of $\text{p-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO}_2\text{H}$. To
 the mixt. heated 15 min. at 120°, 35 cc. 60- AmOH (100%)
 was added, and 3.1 g. poured. Cu wire added, the
 temp. was increased to 135-140°, and stirred 4 hrs., and the
 cooled mixt. add. with water and steam-distilled, to remove
 III. Last distillation of the residue and addn. of 50% HCl gave
 4-allyl- $\text{Pb}(\text{OH})\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ (IV), m. 200-2° (from HCl).
 IV and POCl_3 gave II. II (0.5 g.) refluxed
 4 hrs. with 50 cc. 10% HCl gave 2-allyl-9-aminocarboline, cream-
 colored needles from HCl , m. above 350°. II also
 2-allyl-9-aminocarboline (V) prepd. by the method of Albert and
 Gieddell *C.A.* 33, 4877 yellow prismatic plates from eth.
 alc., m. 241-2°. V.F.C. m. 351-2° (decaying). In vitro
 studies show that II inhibits the growth of *Staphylococcus*
aureus, *Bacterium paratyphorum* B, and *Proteus* X-10 at
 concns. of 1:20,000. *Streptococcus hemolyticus* and *S. coli*
 at 1:40,000, and *Vibrio cholerae* at 1:20,000. Partial in-
 hibition of the growth of the following was observed:
B. ships, *B. fencer*, *B. typhorum*, *B. paratyphorum* A, and
Pseudomonas pyocyaneus. Charles A. Burkhard

MORGUN, G.Ye.; MALINOVSKIY, K.S.; GLUSHKOVA, L.V.

Formation of heterocyclic compounds from amines and ethylene glycol.
Ukr.khim.zhur. 28 no.7:852-854 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Iv. Franko.
(Heterocyclic compounds) (Amines) (Ethylene glycol)

KHARITONOV, V.M.; MORGUN, L.A.

Determining the characteristics of titanium dioxide suspensions.
Khim.volok. no.2:20-23 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Klinitskiy kombinat.
(Titanium oxides) (Suspensions (Chemistry))

L 51525-65 INT(M)/EMP(J)/T
ACCESSION NR: AF5015300

UR/0285/65/0001/0068/0069
678.71/74

AUTHOR: Korshak, V. V.; Mozgova, K. K.; Zanechkina, A. P.; Kharitonova, V. N.;
Got'ye, T. N.; Karpova, G. D.; Morgun, I. A.

TITLE: A method for producing polyamide fiber. Class 39, No. 10672

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 9, 1969, 69

TOPIC TAGS: polyamide resin, thermal stability, methacrylate, acrylic acid

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces: 1. A method for producing poly-
amide fiber by polymerization of ϵ -caprolactam. A copper salt of the copolymer of
methacrylate and acrylic acid is added to the monomeric ϵ -caprolactam to improve
the resistance of the fiber to heat and light. 2. A modification of this method in
which the amount of copper salt added is 0.01%.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 22Mar62

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00, 0C

Card 1/1

NO REP SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

MORGUN, M. F.

Viticulture

Improve supply of materials and equipment to the state farms. Vin. SSSR. 12, no. 6, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, September ¹⁹⁵² ~~1953~~, Uncl.

---KOROSUN, W.O.

Testing the hydraulic clutch in the KhSTZ-MATI tractor. Sborn.trud.
lab.prib.dysttr.mash. 3:188-204 '53. (MIRA 9:9)
(Fracture--Transmission devices)

MORGUN, H. G. ~~Doc~~ Cand Tech Sci, -- (diss) "Study of the
~~loading~~ ^{operating} process of the turbocouplings." Khar'kov, 1957.

16 pp 20 cm. (Min of Higher Education Uk SSR. Khar'kov

Polytechnical Inst im V.I. Lenin), 100 copies

(AL, 21-57, 102)

MORRIS, N.E.

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MORGUN, F.G.

Investigating clutches in the Laboratory of Hydraulic Machines
of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian S.S.R. [Ind.]
LONITOMASH 52:188-200 '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Clutches (Machinery)--Testing))

KOROTKOV, A. A., kand. tekhn. nauk; MOROUN, N. G., kand. tekhn. nauk

Experimental investigation of external characteristics of a
hydrodynamic clutch with discharge openings. Vest. mashinostr.
42 no.12:19-22 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Clutches(Machinery))

MORGUN, N.G., inzh.; CHERNYSHENKO, A.A., inzh.

Hydrodynamic clutch-brakes. Gidr. mash. i gidr. no.1:172-179 '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Khar'kovskiy filial Instituta mekhaniki AN UkrSSR.

MORGUN, M.S.

Hydrodynamic coupling with radial rotary blades; Sber.trud.Lab.prebl.
bystr. mash. no.5:149-166 '55. (PIRA 9:2)
(Oil hydraulic machinery)

McGON, P.A., inzh.

Simplest means of laying cold asphalt concrete. Avt. do.: 24
no. 7:30 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Asphalt concrete)

MORGUN, F.^A, podpolkovnik

Cold asphalt concrete on automobile highways. Tyl i snab. Sov.
Voor. Sil. 21 no.8:72-75 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Roads, Concrete)

GANZ, S.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; GLOZMAN, L.P., inzh.; PASTERCHENKO, V.D.,
inzh.; MORGUN, V.S., inzh.

Using packing composed of filled fluoroplastic materials on
oxygen compressors. Khim. i neft. mashinostr.no.5:39 N '64
(MIRA 18:2)

MORQUM, V.N., insbener.

Experience in the use of the KVTB-15-8 boilers on river craft.
Rech.transp. 15 no.12:21-22 D '56. (MLBA 10:2)
(Boilers, Watertube)

MORGUN, Vladimir Nikiforovich; IVANOV, A.P., inzhener-kapitan 2
ranga, red.; SRIBNIS, N.V., tekhn. red.

[Diesel-engine mechanic] Slesar'-dizelist. Ind. 2., dop. Mo-
skva, Voenisdat, 1963. 559 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Diesel engines--Maintenance and repair)

SOV-125-58-8-8/16

AUTHORS:

Kazimirov, A.A., Morgun, V.P., Olifer, G.O., Ivanushkin, G.Ya.,
Kapustyanov, Ye.V., Svinarenko, I.T. and Tyagin, A.A.

TITLE:

Durability of Mass-produced Hatches of Railway Gondola Cars While
Loading Under Pressure (Prochnost' seriynykh kryshek lyukov
zheleznodorozhnykh poluvagonov pri udarnoy nagruzke)

PERIODICAL:

Avtomaticeskaya svarka, 1958, Nr 8, pp 46-59 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The existing hatches of gondola cars in the USSR are unsatisfactory and cause considerable losses of coal in railroad transport. Hatches of 60- and 93-ton cars produced by Uralvagonzavod and the Kryukov Car Building Plant were experimentally tested and deficiencies of their design were revealed. As a result of the experiments, new hatch designs were developed. Several variations are suggested composed of bent, thin-walled profiles. The proposed hatches are rigid, lighter, and more durable than the hatches presently in use. There are 6 diagrams, 5 graphs, 2 tables and 2 Soviet references.

Card 1/2

SOV-125-58-8-8/16

Durability of Mass-produced Hatches of Railway Gondola Cars While
Loading Under Pressure

ASSOCIATIONS: Institut elektrosvarki imeni Ye.O. Patona, AN USSR (Institute
of Electric Welding imeni Ye.O. Paton, AS UkrSSR)
Kryukovskiy vagonostroitel'nyy zavod (Kryukovo Car Building
Plant)

SUBMITTED: May 12, 1958

1. Gondolas--Equipment 2. Hatches--Design

Card 2/2

18(5,7), 32(3)

SSM/105-52-7-2/12

AUTHOR: Fazimirov, A.A., Olifer, G.O., Morgun, V.P., Plavodatskiy, R.I., Portnoy, W.D. and Tyalin, W.D.

TITLE: Strength of Hatch Covers for Open Railroad Freight Cars Produced by Spot Contact Welding

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1959, Nr 7, pp 67-77 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The different types of hatch covers are envisaged by the authors for production on a large scale. The first type is made of steel sheets 5 mm thick and has one longitudinal supporting beam in the middle of the cover. The second type is made of sheets 4 mm thick and is provided with two beams. Both types are produced by the method of spot contact welding. In the experimental stage, both types of covers were thoroughly tested and the following conclusions about their properties were drawn: 1) The new covers can stand 5-7 times bigger strain than the covers used up to now (serial production); 2) Their weight is 1/1, respectively.

Card 1/3

SOV/105-10-7-9/10

Strength of Hatch Covers for Open Railroad Freight Cars Equipped
by Spot Contact Welding

vely 81 kg, less than that of the conventional serial type; 3) The labor used in manufacturing them is by 15% smaller than it is with the serial type of covers; 4) less weld material is required; 5) their repair is less complicated. The higher cost of material (steel sheets) used for making them is fully covered thanks to the saving of labor and sparing of expenses for purchasing of welding material in large quantities, as well as owing to cutting down outlays required for their repair. The exploitation of railway freight cars equipped with the new type hatch covers provides an economy which rises in proportion with the number of cars using them. There are 3 tables, 3 photographs and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: 1) Ordena trudovogo krasnogo znamenii Institut elektrosvarki imeni Ye.O. Patona 19 4033 (Order of the Red Banner of Labor, Institute of Electric Welding, AS

Card 2/3

SPN/125-50-7-2/19

Strength of Hatch Covers for Open Railroad Freight Cars Produced
by Spot Contact Welding

UkrSSR imeni Ye.O. Paton)

Leningradskiy, krasnogo znameni, otechestvennoy
voyny I stepeni, trudovogo krasnogo znameni Ural'skiy
vagonostroitel'nyy zavod (Order of Lenin, the Order of
the Red Banner, Class I Order of the Patriotic War,
and Order of the Red Banner of Labor Ural Car-
Rolling Plant)

SUBMITTED: March 31, 1959

Card 3/3

KAZIMIROV, A.A.; MORGUN, Y.P.; OLIFER, G.O.; IVANUSHKIN, G.Ya.; KAPUSTYANOV,
Ye.B.; SVINARENKO, I.T. TYAGUN, A.A.

Strength of mass-produced trap gates for railroad gondola cars
under the effect of shock loads. Avtom. svar. 11 no.8:46-59 Ag
'58. (MIRA 11:10)

1.Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im.
Ye.O. Patona AN USSR (for Kazimirov, Morgun, Olifer). 2.Kryukovskiy
vagonostroitel'nyy zavod (for Ivanushkin, Kapustyanov, Svinarenko,
Tyagun).

(Railroads--Cars--Fittings)

ENG(1)/EWP(1)/EWP(1)/EWP(1)/EWP(1)/EWP(1)/EWP(1)/EWP(1)
 15/11/11/11
 ACCSSION NR: AP449183
 S/0314/64/000/005/0037/1030

AUTHOR: Ganz, S. N., (Candidate of technical sciences), Glazman, L. F., (Parkhomenko, V. M., Morzun, V. S., (Engineers)

TITLE: Application of packings made of impregnated fluoreplasts in oxygen compressors

SOURCE: Khimicheskoye i neftyanoye mashinostroyeniye, no 5, 1964, 3)

TOPIC TAGS: packing, fluoreplast packing, carbon impregnated fluoreplast, oxygen compressor

ABSTRACT: In RRK 20/30 double-action compressors, the required tightness was not provided by graphite impregnated asbestos or pure fluoreplast-4. A new composition consisting of fluoreplast-4 with 18% colloidal graphite was therefore worked out by the Dnepropetrovskiy Khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut (Dnepropetrovsk Chemical-technological Institute). The plunger packing consists of internal fluoreplast rings; a jacket of the same material prevents gas flow from the packing box to the plunger, and pressure is ensured by the oxygen in the machine. The water is supplied in the same way as for the old packing. The first stage packing does not have a duct for the water supply, which is available for the second stage. The compressor reached a

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capacity of 600 m³/hr. with the new packing. Tests were made with oxygen at a delivery temperature of 70C, sliding speed of 3.75 m/sec, first stage suction pressure of 1.30 and second stage pressure of 7 atm, the delivery pressure being 1 and 30 atm. respectively. Gas leakage did not exceed 5 m³/hr. The service life of the new packing is 1,000 hours. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, IE

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

S/196/62/060/010/030/035
E194/E155

AUTHORS: Morgun, V.V., and Tsodikov, G.D.

TITLE: An electronic inverter for induction heating at
a frequency of 10 - 30 kc/s

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika i energetika,
no.10, 1962,15, abstract 10 K81. (In the Symposium
'Vysokochastotn. elektrotermich. ustanovki.' (High-
frequency Electro-thermal installations), M.-L.,
Gosenergoizdat, 1961, 49-55).

TEXT: The operating principles of an electronic inverter are
described, with a diagram of an experimental 60 kW inverter based
on two tubes type 6Y-22A (6U-22A). Curves are given of current,
voltage, power, efficiency and frequency as functions of time when
heating cylindrical specimens of various diameters. The efficiency
remains high if the duration of the transient process resulting
from changes in the load parameters is much less than the steady-
state time, which can be achieved when melting and in continuous-
sequence heating in hardening and forging.

Card 1/1 [Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

L 26710-66 FBD/ENT(1)/ENP(e)/ENT(m)/EEC(k)-2/T/ENP(k)/EWA(h) IJP(c) WG/WH

ACC NR: AP6013591

SOURCE CODE: UR/0368/66/004,005/0403/0407

AUTHOR: Morgun, Yu. P.; Filipovich, V. A. 55
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Comparison of the parameters of ruby and neodymium lasers with pulsed Q-switching

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy spektroskopii, v. 4, no. 5, 1966, 403-409

TOPIC TAGS: laser, ruby laser, laser emission, Q factor, resonator Q factor

ABSTRACT: An investigation was made of a ruby laser operating in a pulsed Q-switching mode. Q-switching was controlled by rotating the prism of total internal reflection. The giant pulses obtained from the ruby laser differed from the pulses of the neodymium laser by their parameters. A neodymium laser generates a single pulse at a prism rotation speed of 25,500 rpm and a pumping energy of 2020 joules, while the ruby laser with the same rotation speed and a smaller pumping energy (1520 joules) generates 2—3 pulses which diminish in power. The parameters of ruby and neodymium lasers operating under similar conditions were compared. Neodymium glass rods and ruby rods with identical dimensions were used. The illuminator, the rotating prism, and the electrical and measuring parts of the installation in both cases were the same. The prism rotated at 24,000 rpm. The optimum mirror from the emergence side in the neodymium laser had a reflection coefficient of 60% and in the ruby laser,

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ACC NR: AP6015591

42X. The investigations showed that the rate of resonator Q-switching, which determines the character of the laser emission, depends not only on the rotation speed of the prism but also on the optical properties of the active substance. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [JA]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 19Jul65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 4258

Card 2/2

MORGUN, Ye.G.

Thermostable components of complement (C^3 and C^4) in different kinds of animals. Mikrobiol.shur. 9 no.2/3:71-80 '48. (MIRA 9:9)

1. Iz etdela immunologii (zav. etdela - N.N.Siretinin) Instituta mikrobiologii imeni akademika D.K.Zabelotnogo Akademii nauk USSR.
(COMPLEMENTS (IMMUNITY))

MORCHIN, Yu.G.

Upper Paleozoic sediments in North Ossetia (central Caucasus).
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 30 no.7:108-112 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova,
Moskva.

MORGUNOV, Yu.V., polkovnik

There can be no routine approach. Vest.Vozd.Fl. no.2:15-16 P '61.
(MIRA 14:7)
(Aeronautics, Military—Observations)

MORGUNOVA, A.M.

Changes in the color sedimentation test of urine during the surgical treatment of congenital pyloristhenosis in children. Lab. delo 8 no.2: 50-51 P '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Pediatricheskaya klinika (sav. - prof. M.I.Olevskiy) Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta. (URINE ANALYSIS AND PATHOLOGY) (PYLOLIC STENOSIS)

MORGUNOVA, A.M.; GOLSHMID, V.K.

Uropepsin indices in newborn infants. *Pediatrics* 41 no.11t
31-33 N°62 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz detskoy kliniki (sav. - prof. M.I. Olevskiy) Moskovskogo
oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta
(dir. P.M. Leonenko).

18(5)

SOV/8C-32-3-6/43

AUTHORS: Pudovkina, O.I., Kireyeva, M.V., Morgunova, E.M.

TITLE: On the Mineralogical Composition of the Calcined Mass in the Production of Bichromate (O mineralogicheskoy sostave prokalennoy massy v proizvodstve khrompika)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol XXXII, Nr 3, pp 499-504 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The calcined mass obtained in the production of chromium is investigated here as to its metal content. In all samples large yellow crystals of pure sodium chromate were detected. Crystals with another refraction index were identified as calcium chromate. Table 2 shows the chemical analysis of the various samples. An aqueous extraction contained calcium chromate amounting to 2 - 4% of the total chromate content. The insufficient amount of soda in the charge and the specific conditions of calcination do not allow the reaction of sodium chromate formation to proceed to completion. A considerable percentage of the chromium remains included within other minerals causing losses of chromium in the production. Professor V.V. Lapin helped in the investigation.

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